

Under a draft on the Monroes, which the United States had not yet answered.

to establish signs of returning consciousness. He was found in a state of unconsciousness.

BOOTH AMERICAN AND MEXICAN LOAN.

GEORGE APPLIN.



PHILADELPHIA:

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 4, 1829.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

CORNELIUS P. VAN NESS, of Vermont, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain, in the place of ALEXANDER H. EVERETT, recalled.

WILLIAM PITT FRELLE, of Maine, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Netherlands.

WASHINGTON IRVING, of New York, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to Great Britain.

CHARLES CARROLL HARPER, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Legation of the United States to France.

JOHN CAMPBELL, of Virginia, to be Treasurer of the United States, in place of WILLIAM CLARK, removed.

T. H. SMITH, of New York, to be Register of the Treasury, in place of JOSEPH NOUSSE, removed.

The will of the late FREDERICK KOINE, which was proved yesterday, has been a principal subject of conversation in the city since its contents were made known. This gentleman, while living, was liberal, without ostentation, in his donations for benevolent and useful purposes; though, being of retired habits and in delicate health, his name was not among those with which the public are familiar as the active promoters of schemes of general utility. It was presumed that a portion of his wealth would be bequeathed to charitable purposes; but the splendid endowments bestowed on some of our most valuable institutions far exceeds the most sanguine hopes entertained by their friends. We have procured a list, which we believe to be complete, of these legacies.

To the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church.....	100,000
Pennsylvania House of Refuge.....	100,000
Orphan Asylum at Philadelphia.....	60,000
Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	20,000
Episcopal United Sunday Schools.....	20,000
Episcopal General Missionary Society.....	10,000
Episcopal Society for the advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania.....	5,000
Pennsylvania Episcopal Fund.....	5,000
Infant School Society.....	5,000
Female Episcopal Benevolent Society of St. James Church.....	5,000
Female Association of Philadelphia.....	5,000
Ladies' Benevolent Society of South Carolina.....	10,000
Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society of South Carolina.....	10,000
Society for the advancement of Christianity in South Carolina.....	5,000
Episcopal Fund of South Carolina.....	5,000
Mariner's Church at South Carolina.....	5,000
Dispensary at Charleston.....	5,000

Two houses in CHARLESTON are given to the City Council, in trust for the Orphan Asylum of that place. The money legacies are to be paid immediately after the decease of the testator's widow. A large sum is bequeathed to individuals, and the residue to the executor, to distribute, among such charities, in PENNSYLVANIA and SOUTH CAROLINA, "as they deem most beneficial to mankind, and that part of the colored population, of said States of PENNSYLVANIA and SOUTH CAROLINA, shall partake thereof." The will was made in April last. We have not, we believe, given the exact corporate names of the institutions in the above list, but they are sufficiently accurate for public information.

COOPER, the tragedian, arrived at Nashville on the 10th inst. to keep an engagement with CALDWELL. The manager, with his company, had just reached the place, and the play-goers were almost desperate at the thought of a disappointment. Luckily, there is another manager with another company in town; for NASHVILLE has already two theatres. We cannot but copy the note which fourteen gentlemen invited the great V to illuminate their stage. Mr. COOPER should be added, replied with great propriety, and accepted the invitation. We have given them Damon, Petruccio, and William Dorrillon, shunning Macbeth, R., and, above all, Othello.

Nashville, May 13. Sir—Your arrival in Nashville is of unfeigned and great satisfaction among the citizens. A general and intense anxiety to witness an exhibition of your dramatic talents, pervaded our population from the time that I heard the report of your intention to visit. While we deeply regret the circumstances which have deprived us of the full benefit of your engagement with our old and much esteemed friend, Mr. Caldwell, we rejoice in the opportunity which I have received from authentic sources, that this reformation is great in all places, and that there is good reason to think that a more limited degree of anticipation that we have been in behalf of many of the citizens of Nashville, we respectfully request, if it should not be inconsistent with your other engagements and your feelings, that you will so far oblige us, as to give us an opportunity of enjoying one of the most rational and refined pleasures of life. The people of Nashville are not insensible to merit of any kind, and always take pleasure in according to it, in the fullest measure, the meed it deserves.

In the case of Dr. WATKINS, the opinion of the Court was delivered, on Tuesday, by Judge CRANCH, and fills a page of one NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. The jurisdiction of the court was sustained, on the ground "that all the state prerogatives which MARYLAND enjoyed, under the common law which she adopted, so far as concerned the ceded territory, passed to the UNITED STATES." It was also decided that frauds affecting the public at large, without false tokens, are indictable. Many

were examined, on this point; and among them that of Powell, 1 Dallas 47. The demurrers were sustained by the Court, on the ground that the fraud was not sufficiently set forth in the indictments; that the particular pretences must be set forth, with an avowal of the particulars in which their falsehood consists. This indictment, it was decided, contained no allegation of forgery.

The indictment respecting the transaction with Mr. HARRIS was held to contain no charge of forgery as a separate offence; and to be bad for duplicity if it did, as there was "a clear and distinct, though not a sufficient, charge of fraud by false pretences."

Judge THURSTON thought the indictments sufficient, and that it would otherwise be almost impossible to frame one to sustain a prosecution for fraud, at common law, against the UNITED STATES.

A new indictment was presented, which was to be argued yesterday.

The LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE publishes the annexed as the copy of a paper which has been circulated through several counties of ENGLAND:

"Behold, the hire of the labourers, who have reaped your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord."—JAMES, C. V. V. 4.

"The real cause of the distressed condition of all classes is shown by a few plain questions to a Land-owner."

"How many acres does your estate consist of? Ans. 10,000."

"What was it let for forty years ago?—Ten shillings per acre, or five thousand pounds a year."

"How much do you receive now?—Thirty shillings per acre, or fifteen thousand pounds a year."

"How many farms are upon it?—Fifty."

"How many labourers do they employ?—About 500."

"What was the price of wheat 40 years ago?—4s. per bushel."

"What is the price of wheat now?—8s. per bushel."

"What was the price of labour 40 years ago?—8s. a week."

"What is the price of labour now?—The same; eight shillings per week."

"Then the labourers lose, by the present system, one bushel of wheat per week?—Yes, they do."

"What is the loss to each labourer, in money, now the bushel of wheat is eight shillings?—2s. 16s. per year."

"Then the five hundred labourers employed on your estate lose two hundred pounds per week?—Yes."

"And the loss, yearly, amounts to 10,400l?—Yes, exactly."

"And the shopkeepers in your neighbourhood lose customers to the same amount?—Yes."

"And the wholesale traders who supply the shopkeepers, likewise lose in the same proportion?—They do."

"And the manufacturers, also, are deprived of a market for their goods to the same amount?—Certainly they are."

"And how can it be otherwise, if the landowners receive 10,000l. a year more for the same estate than they did 40 years ago? And it is now rendered quite plain to every man of common understanding that the farmer cannot afford to give a fair remuneration to his labourer, because the bushel of wheat which they are compelled to withhold from the labourer weekly is sold by the farmers to pay the additional rent of 10,000l. per year to their landlords."

"Isaiah saith, 'Ye have taken away the rights of the poor of the people;' and he also saith, 'Ye have eaten up the vineyard—the spoil of the poor is within your houses.' And Samuel saith, that the Lord sent a prophet unto the King, to tell him of the rich man, who spared to take of his own flock, but took the poor man's lamb; and the King's anger was greatly kindled against the man, and he said unto the prophet, 'The man that hath done this thing shall surely die, and he shall restore the lamb fourfold, because he did this thing, and because he had no pity.'"

The most encouraging testimony to the effectiveness of TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES, which has yet fallen under our notice, is contained in a letter from the CHIEF JUSTICE of MASSACHUSETTS to the PRESIDENT of the Institution in that State. The deservedly high reputation of the writer gives great weight to his statements, and we therefore copy the whole of his observations. The self-denial which the members of the BERSHIRE Bar have voluntarily imposed on themselves is a strong proof of their zeal and sincerity in the cause; and it is to be presumed that others, equally earnest in pursuit of this most desirable reform, will generally see the expediency of adopting a similar measure. The argument in its favour is not easily answered.

Boston, 25th May, 1829.

DEAR SIR,—Having just returned from a six weeks' tour through the counties of Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, and Berkshire, in each of which I have held a term of the court, it has occurred to me that certain observations I had occasion to make, may be usefully stated to the society over which you preside. The most important relates to the extraordinary reformation which has taken place in regard to the use of spirituous liquors. I am very confident, from my own observation, and from the evidence which I have received from authentic sources, that this reformation is great in all places, and that there is good reason to think that a more limited degree of anticipation that we have been in behalf of many of the citizens of Nashville, we respectfully request, if it should not be inconsistent with your other engagements and your feelings, that you will so far oblige us, as to give us an opportunity of enjoying one of the most rational and refined pleasures of life. The people of Nashville are not insensible to merit of any kind, and always take pleasure in according to it, in the fullest measure, the meed it deserves.

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man, and his wonderful success in this good cause, should demonstrate him the apostle of temperance. It ought to be mentioned, to the honour of the bar of Berkshire, that they have, I believe, unanimously, entered into a compact which they strictly execute, to promote the cause of temperance by example and otherwise. They have banished all ardent spirits from their houses when at home, and their lodgings when at court, making literally no use of them. They have also discarded the use of wine, which at first I thought might be carrying the thing too far, because extremes generally cause revolutions, but upon hearing their reasons, I am satisfied they are right. They do not object to wine as an article, used in moderation, but to the use of it in a great measure destroys the power of example, and tends much to defeat the effect of any reformation they may have occasion to make to those who are destroying themselves and families by hard drinking. The poor man, when urged to refrain, is apt to retort—"Why if we could afford to drink wine as you do, we certainly would not drink rum; but we must have something as well as you, and rum is the cheapest thing we can get." It is necessary to show such people that there is no need of any stimulants.

It was informed by an intelligent man in one of the towns of Berkshire, who keeps the largest store in the place, that such is the change in that town and neighborhood, that he saw no use in renewing his stock of liquors, and that even his last year's stock was principally on hand—the selling of liquor by retail having almost ceased. My knowledge, except what has come from personal information, is derived from conversation with ministers, lawyers, store-keepers and non-holders, and the result to my mind is quite satisfactory that a radical change has been wrought through the portion of the Commonwealth which I have visited. I hope it is so in all parts, but I have had no opportunity of knowing. It is an interesting inquiry, how has this great moral improvement been produced? Doubtless like other improvements, by a deeply felt sense of great and combined efforts. A few years ago, the terrible calamity of general intemperance was much to be apprehended in our community—the disease was spreading itself every where and among all classes; ruined families were seen in every town and village, and even the country poor house was not left unvisited. There was danger of our becoming a nation of drunkards, the destroying angel being sent every where to visit. Societies sprang up to check this devastation—the clergy lifted their voice against this crying sin which threatened to disgrace and ruin the land—laymen every where put on their armor to fight this devouring monster, and by the blessing of divine Providence, every where has victory in a greater or less degree been obtained—public opinion has been roused and put into action, and has (as might be expected) been more efficacious than feeble laws, feebly executed.

Your society, I believe, was the first to unfurl its banners in this holy warfare. It was instituted during the session, I think, of the Legislature almost 20 years ago. The great lawyer and statesman, Samuel Dexter, was among its first patrons and its first President. It has for many years been silently though surely gaining ground upon the enemy, and after obtaining auxiliaries from all quarters, it is now, though late, coming to the fruition of its hopes. Many, seeing no happy results after many years of effort, have retired from the field in despair—I am one of those who have remained, and I now see and rejoice in it, that however desperate the disease, it is at last yielding to power and skill of the great physician above, through the instrumentality of the human agents he has employed. The national society established here a few years ago, has given great decision to the pre-existing Massachusetts Society, and both together, with the aid of country and town associations, and influential individuals, have been the secondary causes of working the greatest moral change which has ever taken place in this community.

I trust this communication will be received with candor, its object being to inspire new vigor by such testimony as I can give of the success of past efforts. With great respect and regard, your friend and servant, ISAAC PARKER.

FOR THE DAILY CHRONICLE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

Last night we had two melo-dramas; for, in spite of names, the play of the *Cavaliers* is one. I am not one of those who never have too much of a good thing; nor am I altogether convinced that melo-dramas are good things. At least I know that, except for the discharge of fire-arms and the rolling of drums at intervals, I could stretch myself on one of the benches and fall fast asleep. It has puzzled me much to account for the infatuation of our managers in so frequently repeating a species of entertainment which the public were tired of long ago. If these things produced any profit, I should give my hearty consent. If people prefer nonsense, and are willing to pay for it, in the name of dullness let them have it till they are sick of it. But it is no more than justice to the play-going community to say that good plays have lately seemed more attractive than mixtures of show and noise.

At our theatres, these pieces are seldom cast with the strength of the company; it being the fashion to give the principal parts to inferior performers, who have, as we are told, some peculiar turn for melo-dramatic acting. What this means I do not know; but of this I am certain—that melo-dramas are always worse played than any thing else attempted on the Philadelphia stage. An actor who studies nature is right to keep out of them, it must be confessed for two-thirds of their dramatic persons are beings with whose formation nature has had more to do than with that of griffins and fly dragons. As to the incidents, *Peter Wilkins* is about as probable as the rest. *Blue Bird*, *the Hunter of the Alps*, and a few others are well constructed, and possess dramatic merit; but these are rare exceptions.

The hero of the new one, produced last evening under the title of *Greeks and Turks*, is *Ali Pacha*, the tyrant of Janina; and so venerable old scoundrel was pretty ably represented by CHAPMAN, who managed to do what we may suppose, from the portrait a tolerably faithful copy of his personal appearance; a matter of some consequence in painting a character whose history is familiar to us. His son *Selim* was not badly acted by PORTER, who is respectable in his line. *Zoeles*, the Greek patriot and hero, was given by LHERWOOD, one of those badly bodied performers who never let a part languish, nor ever spare themselves or their audience. LHERWOOD is not without talents, but is apt to run on, and to forget the wholesome rule that a player should know where to stop, especially the exercise of powerful lungs. There was nothing to find fault with in the rest.

Helen, the only female character, was personated by the daughter of the worthy veteran, WARREN, and as it company is now constituted, could not have been played in better hands. Mrs. WILKS, whom I have several times noticed as a young actress of great promise, is gifted with a voice of uncommon softness and melody. She will, I hope, trust to its gentle tones, for effect on the feelings of an audience, and leave cobbling and crying, like a child that has lost its plaything, to those who have no other means of making known that they intend to be pathetic. She did all that could be asked to fill up the author's sketch, which was a slight one. But why, I must enquire, did she scream so piercingly when she recognized her brother? C. CIBBER.

The Trenton Federist complains bitterly of the increase of dogs in Trenton. He says, "that the town is often kept in an uproar through the night by their howlings and barking. Sick and delicate persons are often exceedingly annoyed by this nuisance. They traverse our gardens and injure them, and many of them being kept and hungry, enter our sheds or dwellings, and carry off what they can snap up for food."

REAL ESTATE. The estate of the late Mrs. Sarah Twells was sold on Tuesday evening at the Merchants' Coffee House, by Messrs. T. B. Freeman and Son, for \$108,837. The appraisement, we understand, was \$100,641. The two lots on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, measuring 54 feet 10 inches in front by 123 feet in depth, were sold for 60,200 dollars. The houses, which are old, will be taken down by the purchasers.

A letter from Maricao, dated April 26, says that the battle which recently took place at Tarqui, between the Colombians and Peruvians, in which the latter were defeated, has proved definitive, and that a convention between the late belligerents was ratified on the 29th of February. All the claims made by Colombia previously to the war, have been conceded by Peru. The government of the United States will be requested, as mediator, to guaranty the observance of the definitive treaty of peace by both parties.

On Tuesday, a lady in New York, was robbed in the following manner: She had just received some money, which she put into her purse, and a child which she had with her, took it up to play with. As soon as she turned away, a fellow who no doubt had been watching her, snatched it from the child, and succeeded in making his escape. The purse contained a note for \$700, payable to the order of Mrs. Stevens, drawn by William Brown, and endorsed by Samuel Andrews. There was also a \$500 bill, three of \$100, one of \$50 and one of \$10, all of the United States Bank. With a due caution on the part of the public, it is very possible that these bills, or the note, will lead to the detection of the villain.

TERIBLE HAIL STORM.

A Hartford (Conn.) paper of the 1st inst. gives the following notice of a late visitation at that place:—On Friday afternoon the 29th ult. we were visited by one of the most severe thunder and hail storms within our recollection. The lightning struck the mast of a sloop, lying at one of our wharves, and shivered it to pieces. There were several persons in the cabin, who experienced a heavy shock, but received no serious injury. The hail stones that fell here were larger than ever before recollected in this quarter—measuring from 3 to 5 inches in circumference—causing much damage to glass, grain, gardens, fruit trees, &c.

We learn from Manchester, (10 miles east of us) that the hail storm there was still more powerful—and we should so judge from the specimen of the stones that were brought into this city the next morning. They must have been of the size of hen's eggs. The glass in the windows of the two Meeting-houses, which have recently been built, were entirely demolished—the grain nearly ruined, and trees shivered severely. Much damage was also done to several factories, and private buildings in the vicinity. The Union Glass-Works Factory alone sustained a loss of upwards of 3000 panes. The storm shifted to every point of the compass; but the heaviest was from the south east. For a short time it blew quite a gale.

We also learn from Stafford that the storm at that place was still more severe.

We have received information (says the Georgia Journal,) direct from the gentlemen appointed by the Governor, to run the boundary line between the Cherokees and the Creeks. Mr. Thomas, the Surveyor, has ascertained that the true boundary is a path, called the "Creek Trail," beginning at Sawanna Old town, on the Chattahoochee, and striking Six's on the High-tower, near its mouth, and thence running to the Tennessee river. On Tuesday last the surveying party had progressed 15 miles; and it was expected that in a few days they would reach Six's. The Cherokees had threatened to stop the Surveyors; but it was believed no attempt would be made to interrupt their progress, unless the Cherokee Agent, Col. Montgomery, would interfere, and have the Surveyors arrested under a United States warrant; but it was reported that the Agent, on application from several Cherokee Chiefs, refused to interfere.—The length of the line, from the Chattahoochee to the Tennessee river, is estimated at 140 miles; and the average distance from the Carroll county line to the line now running, is estimated at 30 miles, but this distance increases to nearly 60 miles as the boundary approaches the Tennessee river.

On Wednesday afternoon (says the N. Y. Daily Advertiser) Dr. Scudder furnished Mr. C. W. Bond, who is well known in this city as the Blind Poet, with a pair of artificial Eyes. Dr. C. has been entirely blind for many years, the operation of setting was performed in a few moments. Mr. Graham says he experiences no inconvenience or pain. They appear perfectly natural, and move in the same manner as Human Eyes, and to the observer cannot be distinguished from his own. This is the second attempt Dr. S. has made of putting in a pair of Eyes, however, that he has put in five hundred and fifty single eyes, some of which have been worn six years, and all with perfect ease and comfort.

EASTERN SHORE CROPS.

The Cambridge Chronicle of Saturday last gives the annexed unfavourable account of the Wheat and Corn crops in that vicinity:—"The Crop present, generally, a gloomy aspect in this part of the State was greatly injured by the severity of the winter; and much of that which had withstood it, has been blasted by the much dreaded and truly pernicious Fly. We are apprehensive that the crop will be far short of an average one. Corn, in consequence of the protracted inclemency of the weather or frequency of rains, was planted unusually late, as its present appearance plainly indicates. Worms, too, have commenced their devastating career, and done much damage in some sections of the county. A friend informs us that their ravages have been so extensive in his field that they (believing of course the remaining corn unworthy of their notice, and consequently deeming it prudent to "go to grass") have actually repaired en masse to the headlands or turning-rows (as they are called,) and are there devouring the grass and shrubbery with unabated avidity.—They are certainly very numerous, and two or three distinct species have been observed. The present week has been quite propitious to vegetation."

On Friday last, as one of the stages was setting off from Conway, in this State, the driver called, as usual, at the Post Office, for the mail. While thus detained, a smart shower, accompanied with thunder, came up, and the passengers left the stage, to seek shelter in the Post Office. This building was struck with lightning; several of

the passengers were rendered for a while senseless, and two killed. One of the killed, we learn, was Mr. Charles Baker, of Pittsfield, a young gentleman of elegant and courteous manners and high classical attainments.—Boston Traveller.

ITEMS.

A New York journal mentions, that during the last fortnight, there has been received for tavern licenses, \$15,000, being nearly half of the annual income from this source.

A Washington, Pa. paper, of the 30th ult. says:—"Multitudes of the migratory locust have made their appearance within the present week in this neighborhood, and they are beginning to locate on the fruit and forest trees."

The Post Master General has directed that a mail be forwarded from this city to Baltimore by the morning line of Steam Boats. It arrived at the latter place on Tuesday afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. James Wallack sailed yesterday from New York, in the ship William Thompson, for Liverpool.

The Harrisburg Chronicle says—in Dauphin county and its vicinity, "the wheat fields give promise of an abundant crop, but the rye generally does not look so well. The season, thus far, verifies the old German saying, that a dry March, a wet April, and a cool May, are sure harbingers of full garners."

A negro boy at Natchez, has voluntarily surrendered himself up as a runaway slave, and confesses the murder of another slave, belonging to his own master, whose body he threw into the river.

Madame Vestris has been dancing to empty houses in Albany. A writer in the Albany Daily Advertiser, in noticing the event, says—"Fat children and rag puppets excite our applause and command our patronage; but Madame Vestris and her husband, on whose like we shall never look again, are neglected and forgotten."

On the evening of the 26th, Miss Sarah H. Putnam, of Sutton, Mass. 13 years of age, was literally burnt to death. She was alone in her chamber, and it is supposed, fell asleep, in which situation her clothes took fire from a candle. Assistance was soon rendered, but too late. She lingered 18 hours, in excruciating pain, and expired.

The editor of the Lancaster Gazette declares, from experience, that a slight application of mercurial ointment, will effectually remove the disease in the peach tree, usually called the yellow leaf. One ounce of the ointment will be sufficient for fifty trees.

It appears from the annual report of the directors of the Connecticut State Prison, which has been submitted to the Legislature, that the actual gain to the State, from this institution, during the last year, after deducting all the expenses incidental to its maintenance and government, amounts to three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine dollars and forty cents.

The Bowers Theatre, New York, opens for a summer campaign this evening; we believe, under the management of Mr. Barrett. Madame Feron, Mons. Rosich, &c. are engaged.

A number of vagabonds (says the New York Mercantile Advertiser) covered with filth and rags frequent the Duane market, and nightly make their couch on the stalls from which we take our food. We recommend the use of linen cloths—a la mode de Philadelphia.

The ship Alexander, arrived at Baltimore, on Tuesday, from Liverpool, brought about 50 tons of Iron and Fixtures for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Fresh Salmon is selling in New York at 2s. 6d. per lb. Green Peas 2s. half peck. Strawberries 10 pence to 1s. per basket.

It is said that in some parts of New Hampshire, it is so rocky, that owners of sheep are obliged to grind the nose of these interesting animals, to enable them to get at the struggling spouts of grass, which grow and then peep up between the crevices.

A captain of a foreign ship, relying upon the experience of our W. Inspectors, made an attempt on Wednesday, says a New York paper, to smuggle on ship sixteen cases of shirting.—His designs were, however, discovered, and his intended booty now lies in the public stores.

An abridgment of Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary has been published at Ithaca, N. Y., by Mack & Andrews, of which Mr. Lyman Gibb is the author. The compilation was made from the London Quarto Edition of Walker, and in the abridgment the principles, orthography and pronunciation have been strictly adhered to.

The Theatre in Providence, R. I. is to be opened under the management of Mr. Charles Young, the 15th inst. Among the attractions offered, is the name of Miss CLARA FISHER.

We understand, says the New York Daily Advertiser, that within two or three days past, a dog, obviously in a state of madness, ran through one of our principal streets, and was pursued, and fortunately was eventually killed.

A merchant, named William S. Watts, a resident of the Eastern Shore of Virginia, lost his life, on Sunday last, by a stroke of lightning.—He was returning homeward from this city, and the vessel in which he sailed was struck off Sharp's Island; the mast was shivered to pieces, and Mr. Watts instantly killed.

The Ohio river was four feet above low water mark, at Pittsburg, on Friday last. At Wheeling, it was 6 feet above low water mark on Saturday.

From the American presses 142,858 papers daily issue; and taking the amount of population that can read at ten million, we have one for every 70 persons, and over, daily.

NEWSPAPERS.—The circulation of these vehicles of information is truly wonderful. More than a million papers are sent throughout the country weekly.

By a census recently taken, it appears that the whole number of qualified voters in the Territory of Arkansas is 4761.

A man applied to the Rev. Rowland Hill, for admission to his church, and began to give an account of his experience, by relating a dream. "We will tell you," said Mr. Hill, "what we think of your dream, after we have seen how you go on when you are awake."

A member of the Massachusetts Legislature once observed, "that the *Alewives* cost the Commonwealth more than all the other fishes in the State." This was said in regard to the expenses of legislation on the subject of the fisheries.

A recent letter from a gentleman in the Choctaw country says, the Indians of that tribe are heartily embracing the practice of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits.

behold the solemn countenance and mobility of the face, I felt as if I were conversing with a being. Oddy was young, so was Jack. Oddy came up the hill from toward, so was Jack. Oddy did not play in our unlucky beach, but met, neither did Jack—and, last of all, Oddy's name was Jack, a fact I was fortunate enough to ascertain from a pretty dame who walked up with him to the ground on evening, and who on seeing him bowl out Tom Casper, could not help exclaiming in soliloquy, as she stood a few yards behind us, looking on with all her heart, "Well done, Jack!" That moment built up all my hope; and next knocked them down. I thought I had clutching him, but willing to make assurance doubly sure, I turned to my pretty neighbour (Jack Hatch) too had a sweetheart; and said in a tone half affirmative, half interrogatory, "That young man who plays so well is Jack Hatch?" "No man, Jack Belton!" and Jack Hatch remained still a sound, a name, a mockery.

Well at last I ceased to look for him, and might possibly have forgotten my curiosity, had not every week produced some circumstance to reluminate that active female passion.

I seemed lost by his name and his presence, invariably, as it were. Will of the wisp is nothing to him; Pack, in that famous Midsummer Dream, was quite a goblin compared to Jack Hatch. He haunts me in dark places. The fiddler, whose merry tones come ringing across the orchard in a winter's night from Farm White's barn, setting the whole village in dancing, is Jack Hatch. The whistler, who trudges homeward at dusk on Kibo's lane, outpacing the nightingale, in her own month of May, is Jack Hatch. And the indefatigable learner of the bassoon, whose tone all last harvest might be heard in the twilight, issuing from the sexton's dwelling on the Little Lea; making merry hideous, that inquisition practice in Jack Hatch.

The name meets me all manner of ways. I have seen it in the newspaper for a prize of pinks, and on the charge of poaching.—N. B. The constable had my luck, and could not find the culprit, otherwise I might have had some chance of seeing him on that occasion. Things the most remote and discrepant issue in Jack Hatch. He caught Dame Wheeler's squirrel; the Magpie at Rose over on three legs, holding up phrases with which he astounds and delights the passer-by; the very dog Tero, an animal of singular habits, who sprints occasionally at half the houses in the village, making each his home till he is affronted—Tero himself, best and ugliest of finders—a mongrel compound of terrier, cur, and spaniel—Tero, most remarkable of ugly dogs, inasmuch as he constantly cusses, and constantly legs on three legs, holding up first one and then the other, out of a sort of quadruple economy to ease those useful members—Tero himself is said to belong of right and origin to Jack Hatch.

Every where that name meets me. 'Twas but a few weeks ago that I heard him asked for in church, and a day or two afterwards I saw the tail of the wedding procession, the little black clerk leading the bridemaid, and a girl from the House running after them with pipes, passing by our house. Nay, this very spring, some one was speaking—Dead! what dead? Jack Hatch dead?—name, a shadow, a Jack o'lantern! Can Jack Hatch die? Hath he the property of mortality? Can the bell toll for him? Yes! there is the coffin and the pall—all that I shall ever see of him in this life. There are his comrades following in decent sorrow—and the poor pretty bride, leaning on the little clerk—My search is over—Jack Hatch is dead!

YEAZ-FATTENING IN THE TERRITORY OF HAMPSHIRE.—There are few towns where meat is eaten in a faster state than in Hambsburgh, Altona, and Brown. The fattening of calves is, consequently, an important pursuit with the peasants of the districts situate at such a distance from those towns, that the transport of milk thither is not easy. There are farmers who devote themselves exclusively to the fattening of calves, and who, for the purpose of fattening, buy calves from the most popular neighborhoods, and who derive their profit from the sale of their milk. The calves are kept in pens, so that they are obliged to keep quiet. Their straw is not removed until the fattening is complete. It is the custom to feed them three times a day, gradually increasing the quantity from a third of a quart to eight quarters of a gallon, at each meal, as the animal grows. The food is left before the calves only a quarter of an hour, before the vessels are emptied or not; if not, the quantity of the next meal is diminished. Those fatteners who regard their character for fine meat give nothing but milk to their calves: others mix with the milk, eggs, crumbs of bread, and flour; but the meat thus procured is less esteemed than the former. The fattening lasts from twelve to fifteen weeks, and at the end of that time the calves will weigh from 150 to 200 lbs. A farm of 40 acres, with eleven cows, maintains twelve or fourteen individuals, and produces an income of two hundred dollars by the sole fattening of calves. On farms which keep forty cows, sixteen or twenty calves at a time are fattened.—Bull. Unit.

From the Opusculi of the Ab

